



The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER.
Arizona: Sat. and Sun.
gen. fair; not much
change in temperature.

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BRITISH WIN GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANS FRIDAY

TOMMIES CHASE HUNS OVER FRONT OF 23 MILES WITH SMALL LOSS TO ATTACKERS

DAY DISASTROUS FOR ENEMY WHO LOST WIDE STRETCHES OF GROUND, NUMEROUS TOWNS, THOUSANDS OF MEN MADE PRISONERS, HEAVY CASUALTIES AND GREAT QUANTITIES OF STORES AND MATERIAL; PRINCE RUPPRECHT ATTEMPTS IN VAIN TO STEM TIDE OF DEFEAT BY SENDING FORWARD REINFORCEMENTS BUT THIS MERELY ADDED TO HIS CASUALTIES WITHOUT STOPPING BRITISH

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, 3:40 p. m., (By the Associated Press).—Victorious on a battle front of twenty-three miles extending from the Cogeul river on the north, across the Ancre and Somme rivers almost to Lihons, the Third and Fourth British armies under General Byng and General Rawlinson at mid-afternoon were vigorously following up their successes of today, which apparently have been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoner and great quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting.

Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battle field. As an example, 400 enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find in fighting behind their lines as they are fighting a losing battle which for them hourly grows more disastrous.

Crown Prince Rupprecht today had strengthened his line at many places, but this instead of stopping the British, simply meant that the Germans suffered bigger losses.

During the night and this morning the front upon which the battle was being fought yesterday was widened appreciably both to the north and the south, while the ground in the middle between Albert and Beaumont-sur-Ancre which heretofore had been fairly quiet, suddenly was drawn into the swirl.

From the northern edge of the battle field to the south the situation at last reports seemed to be as follows:

New attacks from the River Cogeul and south carried the British across the Albert-Arras railroad embankment. The British apparently hold Bony-Bonquerelle and Boyelles and have passed beyond the Arras-Bapaume road.

The troops just to the south, who for two days have been fighting for and afterwards from the embankment, stormed forward and reached Hamelincourt and are pushing on toward Ervillers, St. Leger and Croisilles. Airplanes reported that British tanks had crossed the road between Ervillers and St. Leger, while some infantry was reported to be less than a thousand yards west of Ervillers some hours ago.

At about that time an airplane reported the Germans had disappeared from their positions northwest of St. Leger and between that town and Hamelincourt and that the fighting British found time to cheer heartily.

Apparently the Germans, rather than suffer more here, where they have met with some of their heaviest losses, de-

(Continued on Page Four)

SUGAR SITUATION IN BISBEE REACHES SERIOUS STAGE

LESS THAN ONE TON OF GRANULATED SUGAR IN BISBEE NOW AND ALL CANNING CERTIFICATES TO MERCHANTS SUSPENDED TEMPORARILY

The sugar situation in Bisbee, while in no means critical, still is sufficiently grave to warrant prudent care upon the part of users and strict conservation on the part of users and to warrant orders for strict conservation on the part of Robert Rae of Douglas, county food administrator. With less than one ton in the hands of local dealers here, there has been a general suspension of extraordinary consumption until readjustment can be had.

C. H. Hogan, acting local food administrator in the absence of E. C. Campbell, said yesterday he had received notification from Mr. Rae last Saturday that no more canning certificates should be issued until further

(Continued on Page Three)

Submarine Officer Insane With Fear of Hereafter, Says Sunk the Lusitania

(By Review Leased Wire)
TOULON, Aug. 23.—The British passenger steamship Bandy, while between Malta and Sicily was torpedoed by a German submarine. Although the explosion tore a gaping wound in her starboard side the vessel succeeded in reaching the harbor here today. The U-boat which fired the torpedo was sunk by patrol boats. Six of the submarine's crew were saved, including the first mate.

The mate of the submarine when hoisted aboard a destroyer attempted to commit suicide. He

appeared to be insane. He said the lost U-boat had torpedoed the Cunard liner Lusitania and had destroyed an aggregate of 600,000 tons of other allied shipping.

Available shipping registers do not list the British steamship Bandy and she probably is a new vessel. Advice from London on August 10 said that Lieutenant Commander Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania, had been killed when his U-boat struck a mine in the North Sea.

ALLIES SHARE ALIKE DECLARES MISTER HOOVER

American Food Administrator Tells What Has Been Accomplished and What Must Be Done in Future

(By Review Leased Wire)
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The United States will share with the allies their sacrifice of food as well as blood in the cause of world democracy, declared Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, on his arrival here today en route to Washington, after a brief visit to England and France.

Asserting that "we have to make good," a pledge to this effect which he had given to the allied food administrators while sitting "at a common table in a common cause," Mr. Hoover said that, to do so, America will next year have to supply the allies 4,000,000,000 pounds of fats, 900,000,000 pounds of beef products, 500,000,000 bushels of cereals, and 1,500,000 tons of sugar. However, Mr. Hoover added, beginning September 1 there will be no need for drastic food rationing in the allied countries, except in the case of sugar and beef.

"The harvests of France, England and Italy are better than one could expect in the tremendous drain of man power to the front," Mr. Hoover said in a statement tonight. "This is due to the women. There is no sight in the world that would appeal to the American heart as that of the literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvests while their men are at work in the shops and driving back the Germans."

Of the foodstuffs that America must export, Mr. Hoover said: "Upon North America falls the burden of food supply. We have also to feed our own enormous army. We can do it if we simply have the will to live with every economy and to waste nothing."

"By the great effort of our farmers, our United States harvests are better this year than in order that we may build up a surplus of wheat this year, as against possible crop failures such as we had last year, we have decided to mix 28 per cent of other grains with wheat flour in all the countries fighting Germany. We cannot ask for better bread than France. Under these arrangements, however, the bread situation in the United States will be much easier than last year, and in allied countries an enormous improvement."

"It will be a bad winter in Europe, because coal will be much shorter there than even last winter, and the health of their peoples cannot be maintained if they, in addition, are to be also restricted in their allowance of bread and fats."

"The only real difficulty in the United States is sugar and that is a shortage that cannot be helped. We

(Continued on Page Two)

CHAMPION OF YOUTH LOSE IN FIRST ROUND

The House Votes Down All Amendments on Manpower Measure and Will Act Upon Bill Today

(By Review Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Champions of the house military committee's plan to direct the war department to defer calling of youths of 18 to 19 years until older men have joined the colors under the man power bill extending draft age limits to 18 and 45 years, lost their initial fight in the house late today and the way was paved for the passage of the bill by the house tomorrow. The senate disposal of minor amendments caused leaders to hope that the measure could be passed there also before the week end adjournment tomorrow.

At the close of a day of vigorous debate the house rejected, 167 to 120 the amendment of Representative McKenzie of Illinois, written into the bill by the military committee directing separate classification and delayed call of youths from 18 to 20. Amendments by Representatives Johnson of Washington and Blackburn of Alabama to fix the draft age minimum at 19 and 21 years, respectively also were defeated.

Dramatic touches were given to the debate in the house by Representative Tilton of Connecticut, who amid cheers, called upon four marines in the galleries to stand in evidence that youths of 18 make excellent soldiers. This was after Representative Johnson of Washington had presented a small 18 year old par in a soldier's coat and trench helmet, to support his claim that 18 year olds are mere children. Representative Olney of Massachusetts aroused patriotism of the house members during the debate by declaring British and French officers conceded that it was the American marines who at Chateau Thierry stopped the German rush in July and saved Paris.

Plans for a final vote on the measure in the house tonight were lost in the midst of a wrangle over an amendment by Representative Madden of Illinois, prohibiting deferred classification of government employees because of their employment. Before a vote could be taken a motion to adjourn was carried and the amendment went over until tomorrow.

President Wilson in a conference with Senators Martin and Simmons exerted his influence to have the amendments placed restrictions on the calling of youths of 18 and 19 defeated. The president also was understood to have informed the senators that in his opinion the "work or fight" amendment as reported in the bill to the senate, was unnecessary.

Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Thomas of Colorado made the principal speeches today in the senate in behalf of the bill. The latter summarized his work or fight amendment and saying it casts no reflection

(Continued on Page Two)

DRIVE HUNS BACK ON 50 MILE FRONT

FROM THE REGION OF ARRAS TO THE NORTH OF SOISSONS. GERMAN ARMIES ARE MEETING BLOWS WHICH SPELL ULTIMATE DISASTER FOR THEM

REINFORCEMENT FAILS

GERMAN SOLDIERS BROUGHT UP UTTERLY UNABLE TO STAY ATTACKING BRITISH AND FRENCH WHO SLAUGHTER THOUSANDS AS THEY MOVE FORWARD

UNDATED WAR LEAD, BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Over the fifty mile battle front from the region of Arras to the north of Soissons the German armies are meeting with defeats which apparently spell disaster. Everywhere the British and French forces have continued on the attack the enemy has been singularly worsted. And the end of his trials is not yet in sight.

To the British, over the thirty miles of the fighting zone from the Cogeul river southeast of Arras, to Lihons south of the Somme, numerous towns have fallen. Enemy territory has been penetrated to a depth of several miles.

The French are fighting between the Matz river and the territory north of Soissons. Goodly gains have been made in the envelopment of Noyon and in the general maneuver which seeks to crush or drive out the Germans from the salient between the Somme and the Ailette and to put into jeopardy the entire German line running to Rheims.

The Germans brought up large reinforcements to stay Haig's armies but without avail. Where they were able momentarily to hold back their oncoming forces the Germans finally were forced to cede the ground. For their temerity they paid a terrible price in killed, wounded and men made prisoner.

The entire Arras-Albert road has been crossed by the British. The strongly held positions where the Germans saw disaster facing them if they fell, were stormed and captured and the British passed them going eastward. Notable among these places were Achiet Le Grand, where bitter fighting has been in progress for several days; Boveselles and Gomicourt, northwest of Albert.

The taking of Aichiet, and farther east of the town of Ribaucourt, give Haig a dominating position over Bapaume from which the railway and highway runs eastward to Cambrai. Farther south the old fortress of Thiepval is surrounded on three sides and its capitulation must follow.

Friday night saw the British standing well to the east of Albert and south of the Somme they were holding Chuignolles and Chuignes and had thrown out forces eastward to outflank Bray on the south and Chaulnes on the north.

Midway of the battle line south of the Somme around Roye there has been little fighting, the allied commander evidently reasoning that with both wings of his offensive—near Arras and Soissons—working smoothly in the movement which is likely to compel the Germans to seek refuge behind the old Hindenburg line, ground soon will have to be given here numbers of men, guns and supplies from capture.

With the continuation of the French drive from the Matz river around the bend in the line to the north of Soissons, the Germans still within the lower portion of the old salient apparently are on dangerous ground.

(Continued on Page Three)

Government Takes Denver and Salt Lake Railroad and Strike Declared Off

(By Review Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Operation of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad is to be taken over immediately by the government under an agreement reached here today between the railroad administration and the receiver of the road. The government agreed to pay the standard basis of compensation. One-half of the cost of increased wages since January 1 is to be met by the government and one-half by the railroad.

Increased wages will be granted employees of the Denver & Salt Lake as of January 1 and back payment made immediately.

The railroad administration will also make \$600,000 repairs on the road.

STRIKE IS OFF

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23.—When A. F. Whitney, spokesman for the joint committee of the union employees of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad who have been on a strike, received a telegram to-night from W. S. Carter of the division of labor of the railway administration at Washington, telling him of the action of the government in taking over the line, he declared that the strike was automatically off.

BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK WITH LOSS IN CREW

Shelled and Torpedoed by German Submarine 125 Miles East of New York; Crew Takes to Boats

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Shelled and torpedoed by a big German submarine just at sunrise Wednesday morning, the British freighter Diomed was sunk with the loss of two of her crew and wounding of many others, 125 miles east of New York. Of the 104 survivors brought here by another steamship many had been cut by shrapnel and scalded by steam when a torpedo crashed through the boiler room.

Thought attacked without warning, the Diomed's gun crew answered the German fire, but without effect. After their 12th shot at the U-boat, one of the submarine's shells disabled the freighter's steering gear. The raider commander then supplemented gun fire with a torpedo. As the projectile tore amidships through the Diomed a seaman was killed. Others were caught in a flood of steam as the boilers burst, and one died aboard a life boat.

The submarine was a large craft of the newest type, with deck guns fore and aft. It cruised among the small boats, the captain said and offered medical assistance to his wounded, but he declined, fearing a ruse to snare some of his men prisoners.

The Diomed, a 4700 ton steel vessel was bound in ballast from Liverpool to New York in service of the British admiralty.

SWEDISH SHIP WARNED

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 23.—A Swedish freighter which arrived here today was stopped by a German submarine yesterday, 70 miles off this port and held for an hour while the U-boat examined her papers. The German officer told the freighter's captain he allowed him to go because he was engaged in carrying foodstuffs for his own country. The captain was warned he was likely to be sunk if he continued in the American trade.

"You would not sink us without warning, would you?" one of the officers of the Swedish ship asked.

"Don't be too sure about that—but not to take any chances" was the reply.

AMERICANS BOMB TOWNS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, (By the Associated Press).—American bombing airplanes flew over Comblains between Verdun and Metz, twice this afternoon and dropped forty-one bombs. Six bombs were observed to make direct hits.

Local Business

Is to Consider

Cash and Carry

All members of the business men's association are requested to attend an important meeting of the association at the offices in the Muhlen building in Brewery Gulch at 8 o'clock Monday night, at which time will be discussed the question of adopting a strictly cash and non delivery system in this district. All local merchants, whether members of the association or not, are urged to be present and feel free to discuss this matter.

(Continued on Page Three)

FOCH SAYS ALL GOES WELL WITH CAUSE OF ALLIES

Grand Old Man of the War Expresses Himself Briefly When Interviewed by Correspondent at Front

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23 (By the Associated Press).—"Everything is going well. We have begun our action and we shall continue," said Marshal Foch to the war correspondents today.

The marshal received the newspaper men in the spacious salon of an old chateau. The most conspicuous objects in the room were the military maps on the wall. Advancing to meet his visitors, with simple cordiality, the marshal said:

"I am glad to see you, but I do not know just what I can say to you, other than that everything is going well. We have begun our action and we shall continue."

Asked concerning prospects for the future, the marshal said: "Realities are far better than any sort of promise. It is useless to make promises that may give rise to exaggerated hopes. Nothing but realities count."

Reminded of a previous occasion when he said that the Germans were broken, the marshal replied:

"Well, now it is retiring; see for yourselves." Walking to a map on the wall he pointed out the progress made by the allies since the offensive began in July. One correspondent having referred to the French soldiers, the marshal said:

"You may say anything you like about them. Whatever you say will never be too much. They are going on without respite, without relief and without rest. We can ask anything of them: they are always ready to go on."

"You tell the American people that their soldiers are admirable," said Marshal Foch to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "They ask nothing better than to go to their death."

(Continued on Page Two)

LAMAR COBB OUT OF RACE WITHDRAWING IN OSBORN'S FAVOR

FORMER STATE ENGINEER IS SECOND MAN TO QUIT RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP, MAKING CAMPAIGN FOR DEMOCRATIC CHOICE TRIANGULAR AFFAIR

(Special to The Review)
PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 23.—Lamar Cobb, former state engineer, has withdrawn from the governorship race in favor of Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state. Cobb's withdrawal from the race was announced this week in the following letter:

"Phoenix, Ariz., August 22, 1918.
"To the Arizona Gazette,
"Phoenix, Ariz.
"Mr. Editor:

"I desire to announce to the public and especially to those most loyal friends who have been supporting me in the contest for the democratic nomination for governor that I am not financially able to place my candidacy

(Continued on Page Three)

GARFIELD REFUSES INCREASE

(By Review Leased Wire)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Increase in the wages of coal miners as a substitute for the payment of bonuses will not be approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Pres. Frank J. Hayes and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America, received this answer from the fuel administration today in response to their request for a flat increase in wages in lieu of the payment of bonuses. They were also told drastic steps would be taken to stop the bonus system.

Bonuses were characterized by Mr. Garfield as "an evil." He announced that the first action toward forcing the abandonment of the practice would be a reduction of twenty cents in the Cambridge and Hocking fields of Ohio and a reduction of five cents a ton in all other Ohio fields except the eighth district.

Dr. Garfield recalled to Mr. Hayes and the other miners' officials that they had ratified the so-called Washington wage agreement at their biennial convention, under which the wage increase granted them last October was to remain in force for the duration of the war, "not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918."

The miners' representatives did not present any definite demands for an increase, but stated the miners were demanding a substitute for the bonuses many of them had been receiving and that they wanted a flat wage larger than the present scale. It was also represented that the miners are not receiving a living wage, and that under the burden of the high cost of living most mine workers were suffering hardships.

Convinced they could not obtain Dr. Garfield's approval of their request for the increase, the miners told him they would do the best they could "to keep things going."